John Rogers, Bowling-Green

The City of Washington

Education of Children

Extract from a milita y difcou

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Children

FROM THOMAS's MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

THE NEIGHBOUR.

"*For much it boots which way you train your boy.*"

AMONG the many directions and rules which have been liberally prescribed for the well educating of children and youth, none has been oftener repeated, or more strongly inculcated than this, That they should be carefully guarded from bad examples, and encouraged and led on in the right way by those that are good. Children are prone to imitation, and form themselves by means of it. They immediately adopt the language they hear uttered, and the actions they see performed. Hence, in all treatises, in all methods, in all schools, of genteel education, it is an invariable maxim, to keep children, as much as possible, out of the company of low and mean people, and especially of servants, lest their manners and sentiments should be tainted with any thing that is low, vulgar and mean. The wisdom of this rule has been universally acknowledged, and the advantage of it invariably experienced, wherever regarded. But by some observations I have made of late, I have been led to conclude, that the rule is pretty much laid aside, in some of those states, families and classes, that ought to know and observe the rules of good breeding and politeness; or, that the tables are now turned; that language and actions, which none but the *baser sort* were supposed capable of, may be now learned of some who call themselves the *better sort*; and that those things which heretofore were looked upon as degrading and scandalous, and against which children and youth were carefully warned and guarded, are now considered as manly and genteel.

I have a little son whom I have wished to be brought up both genteelly and virtuously, and always supposed that these were perfectly consistent; nay, that virtue was essential to the character of a gentleman; and that, to be well bred, he must neither be vulgar nor vicious. I therefore cautiously restrained him from mixing with persons of a mean education, and with those whose occupation was low and servile, whose language is apt to be scurrilous and profane, and whose manner of speaking and behaviour would be degrading and contemptible in a gentleman.

With a view to the improvement of my boy, as well as my own gratification, I made several excursions with him the last year and the last season, through the most populous counties in this state, and through some of the neighbouring states, exciting his ambition to observe and imitate the manners and language of those who appeared to be fashionable and genteel, not doubting but such guides would be safe, considering their education and advantages, and that they would lead him in the way in which he should go. But before I got home from my last journey, I found to my mortification, that, through my ignorance of modern improvements in the fashionable world, I had carried my son to a wrong school, if I meant to preserve the purity of his language, ideas and morals. For he began to show high spirit and resentment at small provocations; to bluster and storm at the servants; to swear when in a passion, and sometimes in good humour; he would *blackguard* to display his wit, and play mischievous pranks to shew his fun.—When I reproved him for his indecent and ungentlemanlike behaviour, he replied that he had carefully followed my directions; that he had learned nothing of the lower sort of people; that he had spoken and done nothing but what he had heard and seen in those families into which I had introduced him. I was confounded and silenced, knowing that he spoke the truth, having been myself eye and ear witness to the same. In some families the master would seldom speak to the servants, especially when he was out of temper, without oaths, taunts, and reproaches. The sons would do the same, and often intermix their cheerful talk with unnatural and dreadful profanity.—I heard of a man in the neighbourhood of my lodgings who was engaged in an important undertaking, which required skill and abilities, as well as fidelity. I had the curiosity to see him while in the execution of his trust. I judged that every man who was employed, by persons of the first character, in matters of great and extensive consequence to the public, if he was equal to the undertaking, must have manners and address equal to his station, and to his skill in his employment; and that his attendants, being awed by his manly deportment, would behave, at least, with decency. But what was my surprise when he replied to some of my modest inquiries in the roughest language, and nothing was to be heard among his attendants but the foulest oaths! I soon made my escape from such company, and hurried with my son to my lodgings. When I returned to the inn, I found a number of people collected, staring and grinning, round a handsome carriage; and soon heard passionate expressions and profane oaths delivered in a haughty tone. Upon inquiry I was told that the well dressed man who was raving and swearing at the driver, for some trivial accident, or failure, was ————, I will not tell who he was; but I should not have been more astonished, if I had heard imprecations and scurrility from the mouth of a Judge, or even *a Member of Congress*. It immediately brought to my mind an expression which I heard from a chaplain of the Castle when I was a boy—"What honour can there be in belching out oaths, when the *meanest scoundrel* can do the same?"

FROM THE MARYLAND JOURNAL, &c.

THE CITY of WASHINGTON, in the district of *Columbia*, intended for the permanent seat of the Government of the United States, being now begun, a concise description of the situation, and present state of that metropolis, may not be altogether uninteresting to those at a distance.

The seat of the city stands at the junction of the rivers Patowmac and the Eastern-Branch, extending nearly four miles up each, including a tract of territory, exceeded in point of convenience, salubrity, and beauty, by none in America, if any in the world—For, although the land is apparently level, yet, by gentle and gradual swellings, a variety of elegant prospects are produced; while there is a sufficient descent to convey off the water occasioned by rain.—Within the limits of the city, are a great many excellent springs, and by digging wells, water of the best quality may readily be had; besides, the never-failing streams, that now run through that territory, are also to be collected for the use of the city.

The Eastern-Branch is one of the safest and most commodious harbors in America, being sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for about four miles above its mouth; while the channel lies close along the edge of the city, and is abundantly capacious. The Patowmac, although only navigable for small craft, for a considerable distance from its banks adjoining the city (excepting about half a mile above the junction of the rivers) will nevertheless afford a capacious summer-harbor; as an immense number of ships may ride in the great channel, opposite to, and below, the city.

This metropolis, being situated upon the great post-road, exactly equidistant from the northern and southern extremities of the Union, and nearly so from the Atlantic to Fort-Pitt, upon the best navigation, and in the midst of the richest commercial territory in America, commanding the most extensive internal resources, is by far the most eligible situation for the residence of Congress; and as there is no doubt of its being pressed forward, by the public-spirited enterprise of the people of these United States, and by foreigners, it will grow up with a degree of rapidity hitherto unparalleled in the annals of cities, and will soon become the admiration and delight of the world.

The plan of this city, agreeably to the directions of the President of the United States, was designed, and drawn, by the celebrated MAJOR L'ENFANT; and is an inconceivable improvement upon all other cities in the world, combining not only convenience, regularity, elegance of prospect, and a free circulation of air, but every thing grand and beautiful, that can possibly be introduced into a city—As the plan of this elegant city will be published early in next month, a particular description of it here, would neither be possible nor necessary: A few sentences, on that subject, must therefore suffice.

The streets, in general, run due north and south, and east and west, forming rectangular squares.—The area for the CONGRESS-HOUSE, is situated upon the most beautiful eminence, little more than a mile from the Eastern-Branch, and not much more from the Patowmac; commanding a full and complete view of every part of the city, as well as a considerable extent of the country around.—The PRESIDENT'S HOUSE will stand upon a rising ground, not far from the banks of the Patowmac, possessing a delightful water prospect, together with a commanding view of the Congress-House, and most of the material parts of the city. The Houses for the great Departments of State, the Supreme Court-House and Judiciary-Offices, the National Bank, the General Exchange, and the several Market-Houses, with a variety of other public buildings, are all arranged with equal propriety, judgment and taste, in such situations as, in practice, will be found the most convenient and proper.—Due south from the President's House, and due west from the Congress House, run two great Pleasure-Parks, or Malls, which intersect and terminate upon the banks of the Patowmac, and are ornamented at the sides with a variety of public gardens and elegant buildings, &c.—Regularly interspersed through the city, where the most material streets cross, in the most important situations, are a variety of open areas, formed in various regular figures, which in great cities are extremely useful and ornamental.—Fifteen of the best of these areas may be appropriated to the different States composing the Union, not only to bear their respective names, but as proper places for them to erect statues, obelisks or columns, to the memory of their favorite heroes or statesmen; providing they contribute towards the improvement of the lots around these areas, in such manner as may be agreed upon.—From the Congress-House, the President's House, and some of the other important areas in the city, run transverse avenues, or diagonal streets, from one material object to another, which not only produce a variety of charming prospects, and facilitate the communication through the city, but remove that insipid sameness, that renders Philadelphia and Charleston unpleasing.—These great leading streets are all 160 feet wide, including a brick pavement of 10 feet, and a gravel walk of 30 feet planted with trees, on each side; which will leave 80 feet of paved street for carriages.—The rest of the streets, are in gensral, 130 and 110 feet wide, and are now mostly run out upon true principles, from celestial observations, by the Geographer-General of the United States, whose astronomical knowledge, and scientific talents, are so universally known and admired.

The founding of this city, in such an eligible situation, upon such a liberal and elegant plan, will, by future generations, be considered as one of the most important transactions of the present President of the United States; while its name will keep fresh in mind, to the end of time, the many important services he has rendered his country.

Among the many fortunate circumstances which have attended this country, during the present administration in government, the residence of Major l'Enfant in America, at this time, may be considered as one of the most material.—The plan he has now produced, and which is happily adopted, exhibits such striking proofs of an exalted genius, elegance of taste, extensive imagination and comprehension, as will not only produce amazement in Europe, but meet the admiration of all future ages; having therein so happily combined the beauties of situation with general convenience, and, at the same time, effectually guarded against those inconveniences which arise in other great cities.

The public buildings, now planned by this great engineer and architect, and carrying on under his direction, will be superb and elegant, and such as will do honor to the capital of a great and prosperous empire; while, fortunately, it is not in the power of Congress to interfere with the funds obtained for those public works; the whole being from private grants of individual States and citizens.

It must, no doubt, be admitted, that Congress have power, even at their next session, to repeal the present law, by which they are obliged to remove to the city of WASHINGTON, at the time therein mentioned; but they have no power to say that, from the present funds, certain houses shall not be erected, or that the proprietors shall not proceed in building the city: Hence, therefore, it will remain, at any future period, with Congress, to choose their permanent residence, in the most central situation. Here it may be proper to observe, that, agreeably to the new constitution of the Union, the States of Virginia and Maryland surrendered a district of territory, which Congress have, by law, accepted of—That, agreeably to the same law of Congress, these two States have made a grant of money, for the public buildings, part of which is now actually paid and expended—That, in consequence of the same law, a large tract of land is granted, by a number of individuals; which land is now cut up into a city, and, before the meeting of Congress, will, in part, be sold to a variety of people throughout the Union.—The repeal of a law, therefore, so grossly to violate public and private faith, would not be mentioned in a Congress of fiends met in Pandemonium; far less in the general legislature of these United States, whose tenacious adherence to public faith prevented their altering the funding-law last session when proposed.

With regard to the sufficiency of the funds, now obtained, for the public purposes of this new city, it will, in a great measure, depend upon the management of the sale of the lots ceded to the public. If they are sold off gradually, as money may be wanted, to those who will actually improve them in a reasonable time, the fund will be productive, far exceeding the most sanguine calculations that have been made upon it—For the lots remaining on hand will rise in value, in proportion to the growth and natural advantages of the city, as is evident in the most trifling town and village in America.

A SPECTATOR.

PARIS, July 30.

THE eighty articles which have been for some time past preparing by the Committee of Constitution for the Royal acceptance, and which are to form the basis of the new constitution, are to be laid before the Assembly on Monday next.—There is no doubt but that they will extend the King's prerogative much wider than it was at first intended; for the majority of the kingdom seems to be of opinion, that it is impossible, from the nature of circumstances, to carry on the government without giving a strong arm to the executive power, and the nation is unanimous in being governed by a king.

It is certain that the magistrates of the Swiss Cantons are the most inveterate enemies of all the people in Europe against the French constitution.

A creditor of Monsieur, the King's brother, went yesterday to Brumoi, the Prince's country-house, accompanied by an usher (bailiff) and seized as much of his goods as were worth 30,000 livres, the amount of the demand which he had upon him.

M. de Noailles, ambassador at the Imperial Court, it is assured, is returning home, so that a rupture is inevitable.

Aug. 1. In the session of the 28th, they read an address from the department of the Drome, requesting that 290 individuals, who had signed a protest against the decrees of the National Assembly, of which they themselves are members, might be proceeded against and tried for perjury and treason.

An address was also read, signed by a great number of citizens of Clermont Ferraud, exclaiming against the suspension of Electoral Assemblies, and terminating as follows: "It is time for the people to exercise their sovereignty, and to make known their wishes; and as the country is in immediate danger, we declare to you that if in a fortnight your decree is not revoked, we will employ the means with which the law has furnished a free people to exercise their rights."

The detachment of the National Parisian guards, which was encamped in the plain of Grenelle, set off for the frontiers last night; they are to be replaced directly by the city militia of the districts of St. Dennis, and of Bourg la Reine, which will shortly proceed to the same place of destination.

LONDON, August 4.

The King of Sweden has dismantled all the fortifications erected during the war, on the frontiers of Russian Finland; a measure which indicates an early and permanent pacification in the North, and may by some politicians be supposed to look favorable to that Confederacy against France, which has so long been spoken of.

The present combination of Kings against the liberty of France plainly shews that their Majesties want wisdom. If they were possessed of much penetration, they would know that it was the interference of the French in the affairs of America that first made them pant for freedom, and that the soldiers of the German, Spanish, and other Princes, by now interfering in the affairs of France, may learn that they were not born to be slaves.

The putting a stop to the press is an indication, that the establishment of peace is in a promising train, but the continuance of the bounties to seamen shews, that it is not yet accomplished.

The Paris letters of Friday do not even anticipate any thing with respect to the decision of the Assembly on the great question respecting the flight of the Royal Family. The only rumour with respect to the latter is, that as soon as the decrees on the constitution are completed, a digest of them is to be made up and offered to the King. The Monarch, on this occasion, is to be allowed to remove to one of his country palaces, and there to frame his decision with all possible freedom. If he assents he is to be restored under certain provisions; if not, the sovereignty devolves instantly to the Dauphin.

A gentleman who had lately occasion to visit the country, gives a most favorable account of the appearance of harvest. The highly seasonable and beneficial influence of the late rains has been most happily felt, and the barley and oats are in excellent condition.

August 6. Oran has been relieved, and the Moors have received a complete overthrow. The

Spaniſh forces landed off Cape Ferat, and attacked the Moors in the rear, while the garriſon who were appriſed of their approach, made a vigorous ſally from the town.

The National Aſſembly, by their laſt bold meaſure of the total deſtruction of hereditary rank, have cauſed the revolt of all thoſe officers who have reached the rank of Captain, and who in courſe are honoured with the Croix de St. Louis. Such a decree, by rooting out the diſtinctions upwhich that illuſtrious body had been accuſtomed to pride themſelves, has totally deſtroyed every link which bound them to the cauſe.

The late declaration of the King of Spain, againſt the introduction into the Spaniſh dominions of the political fanaticiſm of the French, by *tinkers* and *knife-grinders*, &c. is a very curious compoſition for a crowned head, but not ill-ſuited to ignorance and pride. The aſſociation of liberty with ſuch contemptible vagrants, in an addreſs to the Spaniſh nation, is not without policy and dexterity.

Extract of a letter from New-York, May 30.

"The Britiſh have driven every other nation out of the trade of this country; their goods are both ſuperior in quality, and ſo very cheap that ſcarce any article of manufactured goods has been imported for theſe laſt twelve months from any other place than Great-Britain and Ireland. It is believed, however, that the imports of Britiſh goods this Spring already, is more than can be conſumed in the United States for two years to come."

A PEEP INTO THE COURTS OF EUROPE.

Ruſſia. The Empreſs dying in fine ſtyle, ſurrounded by general officers on one ſide, and miniſters on the other, quarrelling in ſuch a manner as to ſtun the old lady, in conſequence of Prince Potemkin having made them all drunk with brandy.

Germany. The Emperor bluſtering about what he will do, if the Diet will give him the power.

France. The King, in a little parlour of the Thuilleries, making wry faces, while he is learning to ſmoke on the principles of liberty; but comforting himſelf with frequent quaffs of brandy punch; at the ſame time he is improving his mind by reading—*in a cookery book.* The Dauphin, in another apartment, amuſing himſelf with a pack of cards, *without honours*, on which are written democratic ſentences; a member of the National Aſſembly teaching him to play with a political *te totum.*

Turkey. The Grand Signior in a private corner of the Seraglio, praying to the god of England and Pruſſia, to keep the Ruſſian Bears from over-running his dominions. The Grand Vizier chewing vaſt quantities of opium, to lull his political apprehenſions; and ſtarting, as it were, every moment from a dream, to feel if his head be on.

Italy. His Holineſs heſitating in his own mind, whether he ſhould anathematize the whole French Nation; or in ſome ſort, meet the reforming ideas of the National Aſſembly, and marry the two old aunts of the King.

Spain. His Moſt Catholic Majeſty bawling out of his palace windows, for his ſubjects from every quarter of the kingdom, to bring their complaints before him; at the ſame time inſtructing his Prime Miniſter in the room with him, to ſee that the military ſtop them in their march, and drive them all home again about their own buſineſs.

Poland. The King, at the head of a table of dainties, toaſting liberty, and directing, that diſh after diſh ſhould be ſent out to the populace, againſt the will of many of the old Nobles, who have no notion of giving the vulgar ſo refined a taſte.

Naples and Sicily. His Neapolitan Majeſty rowing for a wager, jumping over a ſtick, ſtanding upon his head, and ſinging opera ſongs louder than the actors upon the ſtage.

Holland. The Stadtholder ſmoking his pipe and ſaying nothing about politics.

England. The King beloved as a father by every individual ſubject in his kingdom, and his people happy.

BIRMINGHAM, Auguſt 1.

The Diſſenters of Birmingham have publickly returned their thanks to thoſe members of the eſtabliſhed Church, who exerted themſelves during the late riots, in defence of their perſons and property; more particularly to thoſe who in the true ſpirit of Chriſtianity received into their houſes, and under their protection, many families of Diſſenters who were obliged to leave their own habitations; and alſo to thoſe who received and protected their goods, thereby expoſing themſelves to danger from a lawleſs mob, who wanted only a pretence for depredation.

We have the happineſs to ſay, that the tranquility which immediately took place here upon the arrival of the military, has been uninterrupted by any of the diſturbers of the public peace. —From Monday until Friday laſt, the Earls of Plymouth and Aleſford, the Magiſtrates of the town, and ſeveral other Magiſtrates of the counties of Warwick and Worceſter, aſſiſted by Mr. Leyceſter, an eminent Counſel, Mr. Chamberlayne, the Treaſury Solicitor, and Mr. Juſtice Bond, have ſat at the Swan Inn, taking depoſitions and examinations reſpecting the late tumults.

Warrants have been iſſued to apprehend numbers of the rioters, whoſe perſons are known. Of thoſe that have been already taken up and examined, fifteen have been committed, twelve to Warwick, and three to Worceſter gaol. They are chiefly deſperate men, of notoriouſly bad characters.

BRISTOL, Auguſt 1.

The moſt ſerious apprehenſions were yeſterday entertained of popular commotions, in conſequence of a report in general circulation, that Doctor Prieſtley was to preach in the New Meeting Houſe on Sunday.—The major part of the Corporation of this town is compoſed of Diſſenters, and they having invited this Political Divine, would, no doubt, endeavour to ſhield him from popular outrage.

ELEGANT IMPROMPTU,

Of Mr. BARLOW, *author of the* "Viſion of Columbus," *now in France.*

THE French no more in ſtupid joy,
Torment the air, with "*Vive le Roi.*"
A nobler wiſh expands the mind,
Let JUSTICE *live*—and *live* MANKIND.

Extracts from a Military Diſcourſe, delivered by H. H. Brackenridge, *to the Light Infantry Company of Pittſburgh, Sept.* 17, 1791.

IN the Peloponneſian wars of Greece, when the Lacedemonians, by order of the oracle, ſent to Athens for a general, that diſdainful and rival republic ſent them Tyrtæus, a chaplain, lame in his feet, diminutive in his perſon, and ſent as a burleſque, not as a general. What was the event?—By his diſcourſes, which he compoſed in verſe, he rouſed the Spartans to the nobleſt ardor, and though not a ſoldier, or a general himſelf, he gave ſoul and animation to thoſe that were. An irreſiſtible enthuſiaſm was kindled by his words; the enemy were vanquiſhed in every battle; and the Athenians too late were convinced of their error in furniſhing their rivals with a leader ſo formidable.

Great is the power of ſpeech.—What did not Demoſthenes do at a later age? The Athenians, after the Perſian victories, had become luxurious and effeminate. Yet even theſe did he rouſe to encounter the Macedonian phalanx. Well ſaid Philip of him, "I regard not the Theban foot, or the Illyrian horſe, ſo much as the lightning of that orator." The Athenians were effeminate, luxurious, and averſe to war; yet at a ſingle adjuration of the orator, ſwearing by thoſe who fell at Marathon and Platæa, as in other caſes he would have ſworn, by the immortal Gods themſelves, there was produced a delirium of the brain, a madneſs of intellect, and an impetuoſity of valor. To war—to war—was the word:—and at the battle of Charonea, which took place, it may be ſaid to have been his voice which rendered, for a long time dubious, a conteſt for the liberties of Greece.

The Spartan diſcipline is well evinced from the circumſtance, of the ſoldier, who had his hand lifted to ſtrike a fallen enemy, yet, at that inſtant, a retreat ſounding, he withdraws his foot and ſpares the blow. It is alſo related of the troops of Cyrus, that on the march, a ſoldier receiving a ſtroke on his cheek from ſomething thrown, yet turned not his head to ſee from whence it came.

As to the glory of a ſoldier it is the higheſt amongſt mortals. We value eloquence and admire wiſdom; but the proweſs of the ſoldier is faſcinating to the mind, and we are aſtoniſhed at his intrepidity and boldneſs.

So high an opinion had the ancients of military ſkill and valor, that to one of the ſeven worlds of our ſyſtem, they gave the name of Mars. While he moves in his bright circle round the ſun, let every one remember that he is the favorite of Venus, and not far diſtant from her ſphere: Venus the ſtar of the morning, the harbinger of day; and as ſhe ſmiles upon Mars, ſo may the fair ever ſmile upon thoſe who draw their ſwords in their defence.

The glory of the American ſoldier is peculiarly diſtinguiſhed. He fights for no deſpot. He draws his ſword at his own will, and goes into battle in a cauſe which is his own.

Particular legiſlators have laid the foundation of other ſyſtems; Moſes amongſt the Jews; Solon at Athens; Lycurgus at Sparta, and Numa Pompilius at Rome. The citizen of America has himſelf delegated repreſentatives, to deviſe forms of government; he has conſidered and tried theſe forms, and has ordered them to be altered and amended at his pleaſure. He has been a Solon, a Lycurgus, a Numa Pompilius for himſelf. In him therefore unites the double glory of a legiſlator and a ſoldier. Happy people to have been your own lawgivers, and to have arms in your hands to guard thoſe laws.

WINCHESTER, (Vir.) Sept. 17.

From the Kentucky Gazette, of Aug. 27.

A Volunteer Expedition, under the command of Brigadier General Charles Scott, will rendezvous at George-Town (Craig's Mill) on Thurſday the 8th day of September next, with thirty days proviſion, in order to go againſt the common enemy. The expence of this expedition is not to be defrayed by the general government, unleſs ſervices ſhould be rendered which, in the eye of Congreſs, may be thought deſerving of ſome compenſation.

Fort Waſhington, Aug. 3, 1791.

Great liberties having been taken with General Harmar's reputation, relative to his expedition againſt the Maumee towns, and being informed that much of the calumny ſpread upon this occaſion was invented in Kentucky—he gives this

PUBLIC NOTICE,

THAT, in the courſe of this month, a Court of enquiry will convene at this Fort, for the inveſtigation of his conduct. Such perſons in Kentucky as have been actively malignant, and have roundly aſſerted, as truths, things intended to ſap his good name, are hereby invited and challenged to avail themſelves of this opportunity to produce their proofs—otherwiſe they muſt expect to be conſidered by every honeſt man, every man of honor, as calumniators, deſigning knaves, and malevolent members of ſociety.

PORTLAND, (Maſſ.) Sept. 23.

On Wedneſday laſt, two regiments of the militia of this county were muſtered at Falmouth, for a review by Major General Goodwin, viz.—Col. Cobb's and Col. Larrabee's—They made a reſpectable appearance, and merit as well officers as privates the approbation of their fellow-citizens;—Capt. Bowman's Troop of Horſe from Gorham, appeared in the field, in uniform, for the firſt time—their appearance and performance added much to the pleaſure of the day, their appearance was brilliant, and does honor to the town from whence they came—It is a pleaſing circumſtance to obſerve a diſpoſition to promote military knowledge reviving, encreaſing, and diffuſing itſelf among all ranks of people in this diſtrict.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

While we read of the havoc among the inhabitants of the Eaſtern hemiſphere, by raging wars and a more deſtructive peſtilence. While we conſider the preſent ſtate of Europe, where almoſt every nation is involved, or to appearance about to be involved in contention and diſorder. —While we obſerve with horror the dreadful tidings from the Weſt-Indies; and, in ſhort, while we reflect on the troubles that ſubſiſt in almoſt every other part of the world, how ought our hearts to glow with gratitude to the Supreme Being, for the bleſſings we enjoy in this.—Here peace dwells within our walls: Health, plenty and proſperity ſmile upon all our towns.—Under the adminiſtration of a wiſe and efficient government, ſuch a government as no other people could ever boaſt of, we enjoy the happieſt reflections and the faireſt proſpects. What is in the womb of time we cannot tell—It is not for mortals to know the deſigns of Providence, or even to underſtand His ways. The preſent ſtate of the world ſeems to portend great events.—Great events have indeed already taken place the preſent year, and are now burſting forth, to the aſtoniſhment of every reflecting mind. On whatever ſecular principles they may be accounted for, we ought to aſcribe them to the over-ruling hand of GOD. He did marvellous things among the inhabitants of the earth in ancient times, and is now performing wonders in our days. What has been done for us of late years, is a part of His great plan.

AMERICANS! call to mind the days of your diſtreſs—View your preſent happy ſituation; and bleſs him who hath delivered you from the former, and eſtabliſhed you in the latter—who hath diſtinguiſhed you among the nations of the earth: and while he ſuffers dark clouds to overſpread them (perhaps, however, only to prepare them for the enjoyment of reſplendent days) is crowning you with loving kindneſs. Make him the beſt return you can, for his gookneſs, and he will give you continual cauſe to deem yourſelves a happy people.

EASTON, (M.) Sept. 27.

On Thurſday laſt came on before the Judges of the General Court, holden for the Eaſtern-Shore, the trial of David Rathell, for the murder of Sarah Rathell, his wife. Although no poſitive proof could be given of this horrid fact, yet the many circumſtances offered in evidence were ſo ſtrong and ſatisfactory, as to convince the jury of his guilt; who, after retiring from the bar about fifteen minutes, returned and brought in their verdict accordingly. The priſoner was remanded to gaol; and the next day received ſentence of death, which was pronounced by Mr. Juſtice Goldſborough, in a very tender and affecting manner.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SONNET.—*TO ANNA.*

WHEN ſportive Spring renews his chearful reign,
And ſpreads his verdant robe o'er field and grove;
The winged warblers chaunt their heavenly ſtrain,
And breathe away their ſouls in bliſsful love.

The lovely roſe, the queen of Flora's vale,
Improves her tranſient reign in beauty's charms,
And calls young Zephyr from the ambroſial gale,
To preſs her ſoftly in his downy arms.

Then come, my ANNA, in thy ſpring of love,
While in thy cheek the roſe's beauty glows,
Oh! now thy youth, thy melting charms improve,
And bid me loſe in rapture all my woes.
For age ſoon o'er thy head will ſpread his ſnows,
And age no joys of love, no rapture knows.

CHAMONT.

EXTRACT.

RELIGION is the only foundation of morality—as the latter derives all its force and efficacy from the former. If the rules of morality are to be held binding on mankind, they muſt, like the laws of human judicatories, inter, if not rewards for compliance with them, certain puniſhments for the diſobedience of them. How are theſe puniſhments diſcoverable, and by whom inflicted, if we are not to take into the account religious principles, which, whether derived from natural or revealed religion, inſtruct us that we are accountable to a Supreme Being, who will certainly vindicate laws, which, if they have any foundation in truth, muſt be derived from him?—Diſjoining religion from morality, has given riſe to many falſe ſyſtems, which, by being ſucceſſively ſhewn to be erroneous, has had a tendency to inſpire ſcepticiſm in reſpect to there being any ſolid baſis for morality.——Paley's ſyſtem of ethics, by making religion the foundation of morality, avoids this great ſtumbling block, which is a ſtrong recommendation of that work to the public.

PITTSBURGH, September 24.

Lieut. Jeffers, from Fort Franklin, has related to us the following, in order to ſhew the diſintereſted attachment of Cornplanter to the United States.

A propoſal having been made to ſome of the warriors of the Six Nations to join the hoſtile Indians, in order to prevent our army from penetrating into their country, and ſeveral had actually accepted the propoſal, and were endeavoring to perſuade others to join them. As ſoon as the Cornplanter heard of this, he immediately ſent a runner, with a ſpeech, which he ordered to be ſpoke three times to them; the purport of which was, that if they were determined for war, to go off immediately, and never return, for ſhould he, or any of his warriors ever ſee them, they would put them to death. This had the deſired effect—the Indians immediately diſbanded, and thus the affair ſubſided.

Capt Buell, of the 2d United States regiment, arrived here on Saturday laſt with a fine company of men, enliſted for three years.

BALTIMORE, October 4.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in General Butler's Army, on the Weſtern Expedition, dated Camp, Fort Waſhington, Head-Quarters, Aug. 1, 1791.

"We arrived here the 28th of laſt month, after a troubleſome paſſage of 17 days, from Fort-Pitt: Though the Indians were along ſide of us all the way, they never gave us a fire.—Our fleet conſiſted of 27 ſail of large Boats, 40 by 15 feet, manned with about 500 men."

Extract of another letter from the ſame Officer, dated (at the ſame place) Aug. 6. 1791.

"It is uncertain when we ſhall leave this place; the arrival of the other part of the army determines our departure: I have learned where we are for: We ſhall ſtrike up the country along the Great-Miami, acroſs the Mad River, to Tawixtwi; from Tawixtwi to Miami, or Maamie Fort; we ſhall then leave the Miami-Village, and go down the Miami-River (that empties itſelf into Lake Erie) almoſt to the mouth, where we ſhall build a Fort: About 30 or 40 miles from Detroit, a Fort will likewiſe be built, or reinforced, on the Sanduſky Lake—We ſhall travel this country without any baggage or tents."

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Oct. 4.

Laſt Tueſday was held, the annual Commencement of Queen's College, in this city, where the Rev. Dr. LINN preſided. The exerciſes of the day were introduced by a prayer from the Preſident—after which the following gentlemen ſpoke orations. Mr. Staats Van Deurſen, a Latin Salutatory; Meſſrs. Elijah Roſegrant, Luke Egerton, Henry Traphagen, Eſſays; Mr. William Dunham the Valedictory.—The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the foregoing gentlemen. The Degree of Doctor of Laws on the Hon. Robert Morris, Diſtrict Judge for New-Jerſey. The Degree of Maſter of Arts, on Meſſrs. Walter K. Cole, Jacob R. Hardenbergh, Alpheus Freeman and John Jackſon; Mr. Robert H. Chapman, A. B. of Princeton, was admitted *ad eundem*, as alſo Mr. Charles Smith, A. M.

Laſt Friday, was finiſhed, the drawing of the Second Claſs of the Newark Bridge Lottery.

NEW-YORK, October 5.

The brigade of the city and county of New-York, together with Col. Bauman's regiment of artillery, the whole commanded by Lieut. Col. Commandant Alner, were reviewed on the uſual ground laſt Monday, when they, particularly the uniformed companies, made a ſoldierly appearance, and performed the duties of the annual review in a manner highly honorary to themſelves and officers.

Philadelphia, October 8.

By the Engliſh Packet, arrived at New-York, accounts are received from Europe to the 12th Auguſt.——The Engliſh papers contain numerous reports relative to a Counter Revolution in France, among others, that the Swiſs Cantons have complained to the National Aſſembly of their troops being paid in aſſignats, inſtead of caſh, as was formerly the caſe—The Diet of the Cantons have alſo forbid their troops to take the new oath decreed by the National Aſſembly—That the refugees are leaving Bruſſels daily; and that ammunition and warlike ſtores are continually tranſporting to Mons, Luxembourg and Tournay.

The marriage of the Duke of York with the Princeſs of Pruſſia, is to be celebrated in October.

Every appearance on the continent of Europe indicates peace—His Holineſs the Pope has congratulated the King and Republic of Poland on their New Conſtitution.

The code of laws framed under this Conſtitution, is to be called the code of Staniſlaus—they went into operation the 5th July.

In the Betſey, from Cape-Francois, came paſſengers, Monſ. Gobert and family. This gentleman has had his plantations, houſes and cattle all deſtroyed, to the value of 20,000l. ſterling. His venerable age was not any protection againſt the depredations of the outrageous ſlaves. Neither age nor ſex are conſidered by a brutal flock; otherwiſe it might have been hoped that this veteran would have eſcaped their fury: he fought in Thurot's ſquadron at Carrickfergus, in the war of 1759 and 1760.

What will be the iſſue of theſe dreadful diſturbances, God only knows. The general conjecture is, that the negroes muſt very ſoon diſperſe for want of proviſions, as they are almoſt ſtarving, whilſt the people in the towns have great abundance, and ſeemed to be in good ſpirits on the 14th September.

Thurſday arrived in this city, the Earl of WYCOMBE, a Member of the Britiſh Senate.

It is ſaid in a Richmond paper, that Mr. Robert Carter, of Nominy, Virginia, has emancipated 442 ſlaves—This, if true, is a ſacrifice on the Altar of Humanity of perhaps an Hundred Thouſand Dollars—and is the more extraordinary and praiſeworthy in an age when Mammon is the god that commands the moſt extenſive congregation of worſhippers.

Among a variety of accounts from Cape Francois, the following has been related:—A widow, who owned a plantation on which there were about 500 negroes, having always treated them with humanity and kindneſs, on the alarm from the inſurgents, theſe ſlaves applied to their owner for arms to defend her property—and when the plantation was attacked, they repelled and beat off the aſſailants, by which means the eſtate was preſerved from deſtruction.—Humanity as well as honeſty will be found to be the beſt policy.

"Nothing creates more diſcontent among the people than the ſecrecy which rulers are apt to affect. The diſaffection ariſing from this, is as ſure as from mal-adminiſtration. It is hard to reſtrain people to order very long, without making them ſee their intereſt in it. From this obſervation we will not except the ſubjects of the moſt deſpotic monarchies: for not even the iron rod of ſlavery can always reduce to tame ſubmiſſion, people who can ſee no advantage accruing from allegiance. But in free States, there can be no authority maintained, without making the ſyſtem of policy apparently conducive to the general good. The people of the American States, have long lain under a general odium for want of patriotiſm; which has ariſen from their repeated oppoſition to government,—and their backwardneſs to comply with the demands of the public upon their property. The late peaceable and patriotic conduct under the operation of the new government, will, we hope, retrieve them from this reproach, and ſerve to diſcover the cauſe from whence their former diſaffections aroſe.

"The quietneſs of our land under the equal adminiſtration of this government—leaves us well aſſured that the former diſturbances, aroſe from a defective ſyſtem of policy.—One of the moſt obſervable defects, was that *intricacy* with which our *revenue ſyſtems* were clogged. The people were utterly unable to comprehend the complicated meaſures which were adopted in raiſing ſupplies; and from thence derived the idea, that all their monies were anticipated, before they came to the public treaſury. And nothing could awaken the ſpirit of reſentment more than to have their property waſted in ſupporting the idleneſs, and making the fortunes of their inſolent collectors. In the apprehenſion of all, the leaſt attention from government, would have removed this evil. But when they ſaw the myſtery ſtill kept up, againſt the general wiſh, and the ſyſtems of revenue covered in abſtruſity, they were provoked with an honeſt indignation againſt the meaſures of their rulers. For a ſeaſon they laid aſide their induſtry and patriotiſm, which they were convinced, could no longer be virtues.

"By the operation of the federal government, this evil is removed; and the ſpirit of induſtry and patriotiſm has returned. This evinces both the perſpicuity of the preſent ſyſtem of adminiſtration, and the riſing glory of our country. And ſhould our rulers continue to diſcard all myſteries in politics, and conduct their national buſineſs in a plain, eaſy, and intelligible manner, we have every reaſon to expect that they will ſecure the public confidence, and find an eaſy acceſs to the property of the citizens."

The Prize of 5,000 dollars in the New-Haven Wharf Lottery, was drawn by Mr. Benedict French, of Roxbury pariſh, in Connecticut.—It has been ſaid that the original purchaſer of the ticket which drew the above prize, ſold it at a diſcount, and took goods in payment.

A gentleman arrived at Boſton from England, informs that a peace had actually taken place between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Porte; and that, in conſequence, the Britiſh fleet had been put out of commiſſion, and the ſeamen paid off and diſcharged.

Dr. FRANKLIN's Life is advertiſed in the London papers as being in the preſs, and ſhortly to be publiſhed. An event much deſired.

50,000l. of American Final Settlements were ſold in London, a few weeks ſince, at 14s.

The Quebec Herald, of the 22d Auguſt, contains a proteſt of a number of the Merchants againſt the addreſs preſented to Lord Dorcheſter, publiſhed in our laſt.

On Tueſday laſt the *Philadelphian Baptiſt Aſſociation* convened in this city—the buſineſs of their churches was introduced with an excellent ſermon, by the Rev. Mr. OLIVER HART, of Hopewell, New-Jerſey—after which the Rev. Doctor SAMUEL JONES was choſen Moderator—Their ſeſſion cloſed on Thurſday.

Repreſentation conſtitutes the eſſence of Republicaniſm—and the rights of election are the higheſt, moſt ſacred and important that freemen can poſſibly exerciſe. At the return of thoſe periods, therefore, when they are called upon by the Conſtitution to give their ſuffrages for thoſe whom they chuſe ſhould be their political fathers, the majeſty of the people appears in its full dignity—if then, as has been ſaid, every freeman poſſeſſes in his proper perſon a portion of this majeſty, no conſiderations can abſolve him from the obligations he is under to attend his duty as an elector.—So long as elections are free, and made by a full vote of an enlightened community, ſo long will their *liberties*, *conſtitution* and *laws*, which are all inſeparably connected, be ſafe;—but if the people are falſe to themſelves, and leave their elections to be made by a ſmall number, who may happen to have no other buſineſs to attend to at the moment, they ſport with their deareſt privileges; and it depends on a mere contingency whether the conduct of their affairs is committed to the able friends, or the ſpecious, tho unprincipled, enemies of their country.

"A good man will certainly be happy, either in this life, or the next."

The inequalities therefore which appear in the diſpenſations of Providence, ſhould lead to no concluſions unfavorable to the cauſe of virtue; for what are the momentary ſufferings of this point of exiſtence contraſted with an eternal diſplay of the juſtice and goodneſs of the Deity.

"The generality of men make themſelves miſerable by deſiring what is ſuperfluous"—the real wants of nature lie within a very narrow compaſs—faſhion, fancy, and the refinements of ſociety, extend the limits of human deſires in ſuch manner, that imaginary evils vaſtly exceed the catalogue of thoſe brought upon us by real misfortunes.

EXTRACT.

THE greateſt part of the works which the public eſteem at preſent, have only arrived by degrees at that univerſal approbation, (*e. g.* Shakeſpear). A ſucceſs too brilliant at the firſt, affords but a bad augur for its continuance, and only proves the mediocrity of the work. Beauties which are within the reach of all the world, immediately make their impreſſion; *great* beauties are often leſs ſtriking, and it is rare that a work of the firſt merit, obtains, at the beginning, the ſuffrage of a great number. It is only a few who are able at once to feel the force of ſingular excellence: but by degrees the falſe glare which dazzled at the firſt, begins to wear off, and men gradually diſcover beauties that at firſt eſcaped their notice. This diſcovery occaſions an agreeable ſurpriſe. They return to the ſubject, and diſcover ſtill more; ſo that their admiration continues to augment from day to day.

MR. FENNO,

Having ſeen an advertiſement, ſigned D. J—, poſted up at Briſtol, by a Candidate to repreſent this State in Congreſs, in which he ſays that, if the people will chuſe him, he will relinquiſh to the uſe of his conſtituents two dollars per day out of the ſix to which he will be entitled—the following Impromptu was occaſioned by the circumſtance:—

FOUR dollars for abilities like thine!
Genius and freedom at the thought repine:
For change the dollars to a ſingle groat,
Thy ſervices would be moſt dearly bought.

As an encouragement to the practice of thoſe virtues which conſtitute the excellency of a Legiſlator for this great Republic—*diligence*, *conſiſtency*, *integrity* and *independence*—there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG will be elected to ſerve in the next Congreſs, by a large and reſpectable majority of the votes of his fellow citizens.

Married, on Thurſday evening laſt, Mr. DAVID PRICE, of this city, to the amiable Miſs POLLY DALLY, late of New-York.

Died in New-York, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. HARPER, late of the American Company of Comedians.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Henrietta,	Weeks,	Liſbon
Brig Ruby,	Peeples,	Halifax
Betſey,	Watſon,	Cape-Francois
Schooner Betſey,	Bratton,	Rhode-Iſland

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	20/6 pr. £.		102½ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	11/3		56¼ do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/2	12/3	61¼ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	16/8	17/ 85	do.
Indents	10/6		52½ do.
Bank Subſcriptions,	130	132	Dollars.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
October 7, 1791.

☞ *The MEDICAL LECTURES will begin on the firſt Monday in November next.*

Wanted, a good COOK,

To whom genteel wages will be allowed. None need apply who cannot be well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

MR. FENNO,

I send you a Poem of the well-known DELLA CRUSCA, *which, I believe has never been printed in America; few, even of his greateſt admirers, have ever ſeen it, as it is not included in the* Britiſh Album.

HOWARD,

THE PHILANTHROPE.

AN ODE.

Written by ROBERT MERRY, *Eſquire, under the ſignature of* DELLA CRUSCA.

THE roving Zephyr's gentle gale
That flutters in the flowery vale;
That hovers on the high hill's ſide,
And curls the river's ripling tide;
Shall oft, BENIGNANT HOWARD, ſhed
A winnow'd fragrance round thy head,
When chance at ſultry noon thou'rt laid
Beneath the Aſpin's quiv'ring ſhade.
At night no diſſonance ſhall riſe,
To chace light ſlumber from thine eyes;
Near thy abode no ſound be heard,
Unleſs the melancholy bird,
That leans her boſom on the ſpray,
Shall warble all her woes away.

Yon pearly moon that beams ſo bright
Upon the ſable breaſt of night,
Has ſeen thy wandering footſteps go
To ſhores where diſtant billows flow,
Where Europe owns a Sultan's nod,
And ſmarts beneath a Tyrant's rod.
Yon pearly moon now ſees thee roam
O'er Britain's Iſle, thy native home,
Explore each priſon cell to cheer,
Sorrow and lonely want and fear:
For ſtill compaſſion bids thee wend
Towards him who has no other friend;
Towards him who all forgotten lies,
Deep channels ſunk around his eyes,
While from their balls' diſtracted glare,
Looks forth the meagre fiend deſpair.
Alas for many a tedious year
His only ſolace was a tear;
But now by time the ſource is dried,
And that laſt ſolace is denied.
Methinks thro' ſome ſmall grate aſar,
He nightly woos the POLAR STAR;
That ever ſettled as his woes,
Is all the ſympathy he knows.

Yes, yes, in fancy, can I feel,
The keen delights that o'er thee ſteal;
The look of thanks, the wretch's prayer,
In ſhort forgetfulneſs of care;
The fond wife's ſmile, the child's careſs,
And all the luxury to bleſs.
O HOWARD, not the Poet's lays,
Tho HAYLEY celebrates thy praiſe;
Nor yet the SENATE's loud applauſe
To hail thee firſt in Virtue's cauſe;
Nor e'en the public's juſt deſign
To give the STATUE and the COIN;
Can one encreaſing bliſs impart
To that which centers in thy heart.
On earth thy recompence is giv'n,
Already is commenc'd thy heav'n.

LONDON, Auguſt 1.

DR. KIPPIS, the well known and much reſpected editor of Biographia Britannica, in the addreſs he delivered on the interment of the late Rev. Dr. Price, ſaid, "The joy which he "(Dr. Price) derived from the French Revolu"tion has been ſtrongly diſplayed to the pub"lic, and it has occaſioned a diſcuſſion that will "only tend to the defeat of the enemies of free"dom,

"May I never poſſeſs the head or the heart of "thoſe who do not exult in the emancipation of "twenty-five millions of people from a wretch"ed tyranny and deſpotiſm; in the diffuſion of "equal happineſs among ſuch numbers of men, "and the proſpect which is now afforded re"ſpecting the gradual melioration, and the "growing, perhaps too rapid improvement, of "the ſtate of the world in general! Amidſt the "ſtrange eccentricities and obliquities of the "human underſtanding, we have ſeen it to be "poſſible for the Revolution in France to be at"tacked by all the power of genius, by all the "richneſs of imagery, and by all the luſtre of "flowery and diverſified language; but the "moſt brilliant efforts of this kind are now no "more than the corruſcations of the nothern "lights, which diverge into a thouſand lines, "and entertain the eye with their various ap"pearances, but which at beſt preſent only a "ſplendid confuſion, and ſoon end in total dark"neſs."

COURT OF KING's BENCH.

Weſtminſter-Hall, July 16.

OLDHAM *verſus* EMERSON.

The plaintiff, an eminent ironmonger in Holborn, had in April laſt purchaſed a horſe from the defendant for 60l. for which ſum he got a receipt with a ſecurity that the horſe was quiet, ſteady, free from vice, &c. &c. But, when the plaintiff began to ride him, he would ſtop, plunge, ſtart, and go back (all which the plaintiff's ſervant and ſeveral others ſwore to) upon which the horſe was ſent back to the defendant, who ſaid he would write about him to a Mr. Rainbridge, his owner, who lived in the country, and would provide the plaintiff with another horſe; but afterwards refuſed to give him either another horſe, or his money: to recover which, this action was brought.

Mr. Erſkine, for the defendant, inſiſted, that he never intended to reſcind the contract; and that the plaintiff ſhould have brought a ſpecial action on the caſe, inſtead of one for money had and received; he knew the horſe was high-bred, and blooded before he bought him; and if he afterwards met the fate of *Johnny Gilpin*, from his ignorance in horſemanſhip, it was not the defendant's fault. Beſides, the defendant only acted as deputy for another. Mr. Erſkine then called thirteen witneſſes, ſome of them gentlemen of property, who all knew the horſe; and declared that he was gentle, well broke, well worth the money given for him, and that little boys uſed to ride him; and that any man who could not ride him, was not fit to ride at all.

Lord Kenyon ſaid, that although the witneſſes on both ſides differed very much, there was no juſt reaſon to diſcredit either; a horſe might one time be quiet, and another time the reverſe. The plaintiff's ſervant was thrown, and himſelf in danger of his life, as appeared on evidence; and therefore the horſe could not be ſaid to anſwer the purpoſes for which the plaintiff got him. As to the defendant's acting as a deputy, the plaintiff, at the time of the contract, provided againſt that.

The jury, after deliberating for ſome time, gave their opinion, that the plaintiff ſhould get back his money, and that each party ſhould pay his own coſts: which was agreed to.

Concluſion of M. Muguet's ſpeech in the National Aſſembly, on the ſubject of the King's inviolability.

"In vain ſome unquiet ſpirits, always deſirous of change, have perſuaded themſelves that the flight of one individual could change the form of Government, and reverſe all the ſyſtem of your conſtitution; in vain have they wiſhed to play upon you their errors, and perſuade you that their opinion was that of all Frenchmen; in vain ſome other perſons, ſtill ſlaves in the midſt of a free people, always courtiers, never citizens, regarding only one man, when they ought to attend to the State; guided by perſonal intereſt, when they ought to be directed by the public; bowed under the yoke of habit and prejudice; devoted to an ancient idolatry, and aſſerting the principles of monarchy which are not attacked; attributing to the repreſentatives of the nation intentions which they have not diſcovered—have wiſhed by partial opinions to influence your determination, and anticipate your decrees. The National Aſſembly, without giving way to the exaggeration of the one, or the ſcurrility of the other, before it determine further reſpecting the King, will allow their ſpirits to calm, will advance towards the end of its inſtitution, and will complete the Conſtitution, which, whatever events may follow, muſt in all future time be the centre of union for the friends of liberty."

NOTIFICATION.

☞ *THE arrearages of Subſcriptions for this* GAZETTE *amount at this time to upwards of Two Thouſand Dollars.—The* EDITOR *flatters himſelf that no apology can be tho't neceſſary for earneſtly requeſting a compliance with the terms of ſubſcription, in a ſpeedy diſcharge of the ſums due.——Thoſe gentlemen of whom the papers are immediately received, are authoriſed to receipt for any payments that may be offered.*

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE MANAGERS of NEW-HAVEN WHARF LOTTERY, have *unexpectedly* received information *from abroad*, of a conſiderable number of Tickets yet unſold. This renders it *neceſſary* for them (in order to anſwer the deſign of the Lottery) to adjourn the drawing to Monday the 17th of October next, at which time the drawing will *poſitively* re-commence, and continue without interruption until finiſhed.

New-Haven, Sept. 28, 1791.

N. B. The numbers already drawn, both prizes and blanks, will be publiſhed immediately, in hand-bills, and in the *Connecticut Journal*, for the information of thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe Tickets now undrawn.

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

BROKERS,

HAVE removed their Office to the corner of Cheſnut and Third Streets—where they purchaſe and ſell CERTIFICATES, BANK STOCK, &c. &c.

Buſineſs of all kinds, in their line, tranſacted on Commiſſion.

They have for ſale, TICKETS in the Second Claſs of the Maſſachuſetts Semi-annual Lottery (the drawing of which will commence on the 13th inſt.) and in the Twenty-Second Claſs of the Charleſtown Lottery, *at the Managers prices.*

To be let, on moderate Ground Rent, forever,

A Lot of Ground, eligibly ſituated, in *Kenſington*, fronting on three ſtreets. There are improvements on this lot, which, added to its ſituation, make it worthy of particular attention. *Philadelphia, Oct.* 1, 1791.

W. M'DOUGALL'S

DANCING SCHOOL,

Is now opened at his School-Room,

No. 28, *Carter's Alley.*

HE returns his ſincere thanks for the great encouragement he has experienced theſe eighteen years; hopes the reputation of his ſchool for decorum and good order, as well as the performance of his ſcholars, will ſtill enſure him a reſpectable ſhare of the public favor.

A number of new Cotillions and Country Dances will be taught during the ſeaſon.

Thoſe who pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children, may be aſſured they will be taught in the moſt approved ſtile, and that proper attention will be paid to their carriage and manners.

A general practiſing for the improvement of the ſcholars, will be held at the New Rooms, every other Wedneſday; when the employers, and ſtrangers of genteel deportment, will be admitted. Theſe practiſings will be attended with no expence.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened for grown Gentlemen, as ſoon as a ſufficient number offer.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1791. (t. f.)

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

New-Jerſey, 2d Claſs—to commence drawing 26th inſt. } Poſ-
Maſſachuſetts Semi-annual, 2d Claſs, 13th October. } tively

May be had as above.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL,

AND NEW-HAVEN

LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be had at the ſame place.

Forty Dollars Reward.

LAST night was broke open the Store of the ſubſcriber, at Bordentown, and ſtolen from the ſame the following articles, viz. One hair trunk, containing womens' wearing apparel; 1 ſmall box, containing four clocks and one dozen teſtaments; 1 ditto containing one bottle green cloth coat, one ſtriped veſt and breeches, two ſhirts and a ſmall bag with 36 dollars and 20s. in 30s. Jerſey coppers; 1 keg containing a large bible, with other ſmall books; 1 box containing 447 real oſtrich feathers, ſome of them large and elegant, and of different colours; 2 barrels rye meal, branded Stout and Imlay; 1 barrel pork, 1 ream paper, and 1 dozen paſte-boards.——Stolen at the ſame time, a large Batteau, with black ſides.

A reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the above property, ſo that the owners may have the articles again, or in proportion for part thereof; alſo a further reward of Twenty Dollars will be given for the ſecurity of the perpetrator or perpetrators, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, by

JOHN VAN EMBURGH.

Bordentown, New-Jerſey, Sept. 1, 1791. [eptf]

GEORGETOWN, September 9, 1791.

THE Sales of the Lots in the Federal City will commence on Monday the 17th day of October next. The Commiſſioners finding they may engage materials and workmen for the public buildings to any deſirable extent; with a view to draw the fund into action, ſo as to facilitate the work, inſtead of a depoſit of 8 per cent. will require 1-4th part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the reſidue to be on bonds with ſecurity, payable with intereſt in three equal payments. The manner of improvement will be publiſhed at the ſale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STUART,
DANIEL CARROLL, } Commiſſioners.

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive Subſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, inform the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21ſt day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY aſſure the Public, that the ſecond Claſs of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will poſitively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thurſday* the 13th of *October* next, or *ſooner*, if the Tickets ſhall be diſpoſed of. As the Managers have in their ſeveral monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour aſſigned, ſo they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the uſe of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388	Prizes.			125000
16612	Blanks.			
25000	Tickets.			

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the ſeveral MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-ſtore, Franklin's Head, Court-ſtreet—and at other places, as uſual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER.
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND, } MANAGERS.

Boſton, April 14, 1791.

IF THOMAS FRANKS, lately of Little York, in Virginia, (but originally of Scarborough, in Yorkſhire, Great-Britain) will make himſelf known, together with his preſent place of reſidence, either to his brother JOHN FRANKS, who is now in this Port, or to the ſubſcriber, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage. THOMAS ROBINSON.

Portland, (Diſtrict of Maine) *Auguſt* 29, 1791.

P. S. In caſe of the deceaſe of Mr. FRANKS, his legal heir or heirs are requeſted to forward their names and places of abode to Mr. ROBINSON, as above.

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Intereſt, *and for the tranſfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

☞ *The* JOURNAL *of the* THIRD SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES, *may be had of the Editor hereof.*

☞ *The price of this Paper is* 3 *Dollars per ann.*